

HEAD US OFF, JOHN!

Is What the Democrats Are Already Yelling.

A HALT MUST BE CALLED SOON

No Public Buildings Means no River and Harbor Appropriations—Can. Poe and Senator McMillan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Democratic leaders are pretty thoroughly disgusted with the way things are going here. Their worst fears with reference to this irresponsible house are being realized. They say frankly that the democratic party is going to destruction just as fast as it can run in that direction. Congressman Stowe of Kentucky put it pointedly in talking with a correspondent. "We had the whole thing in our own hands a year ago," said he; "all that we had to do was to sit down and wait and the presidency and the general control of the government would have drifted into our hands. But this unfortunate disunion, party strife, and the house and in New York, river and harbor methods and personal ambitions, is sending us down hill as fast as we can go. Unless the situation changes in some way we shall be like the old farmer who

Talked himself to a calf, and when it went galloping down the road, dragging him with it, shouted to his heart, 'Here we come, John, d—our fool head; head us off, John, head us off.' If this foolishness in the democratic party is not stopped soon, somebody will have to 'head us off,' or we shall lose our chances of success in the coming presidential election."

There seems to be no disposition, however, to head off the chief issues which are dividing the party and making trouble all around. Party leaders look grave when they talk to them about the Cleveland-Hill contest in New York, or the silver contest in congress. Yet nobody is willing to yield a point in either of these fights.

Interior Representatives Indignant.

War has been declared between the committee on public buildings and grounds and the committee on rivers and harbors. Senators and representatives from interior states, not especially interested in the rivers and harbors appropriations, are indignant at the determination of the managers of the house to summarily cut off all appropriations for public buildings. They held informal conferences today, and declare that they will oppose all appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors unless the check is removed from public buildings.

Chairman Blanchard of the rivers and harbors committee is making a desperate effort to boil down his bill so that it will come within \$10,000,000, but the pressure upon him and his associates is so great that it may go beyond their original estimates. A number of public building bills, not carrying appropriations, have already passed the senate and are awaiting the action of the house. Before the money necessary to construct them is provided, the committee on appropriations has to pass upon the amounts recommended.

Several members of the appropriation committee were questioned on the subject today, but they were non-committal as to what bills they proposed to "chop down."

In connection with the proposed reductions in the river and harbor bill a veteran republican member of the river and harbor committee offered to make a wager today with big odds that the aggregate amount of the bill when it leaves the house to go to the senate will be as great as the last river and harbor bill, which was \$24,000,000.

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No order will be made fixing a time at which a vote shall be taken, at least for the present. The fact that the order only makes the silver bill a matter of special privilege for a limited period of time would perhaps make it possible for the anti-silver men to prevent a vote by means of filibustering tactics. It is said, however, that if necessary a rule will be brought in to bring the matter to a vote. The rules committee is reluctant to fix a time at which a vote must be taken. It is thought by members of the committee that filibustering will not succeed and that the knowledge that a rule will be brought in necessary in order to check these tactics will be sufficient to prevent a resort to this method of obstruction.

While it is the purpose of the rules committee to report the order on Monday, it is not intended to call it up for adoption by the house for some days. A large number of members of congress were in conference with the speaker during the day, and all gave their opinions on the silver question. Senator Till had a long interview with the speaker.

Republicans Feeling Better.

Congressman Laid of Minnesota was asked today regarding the prospects of the republicans in the northwest. "I do not think there is any doubt about the republicans carrying Minnesota in the next presidential campaign. When you use the term northwest, however, it is pretty comprehensive, and I am not so clear on that point. The farmers' alliance is liable to be troublesome in some of the northwestern states yet. That sort of thing is like a disease, it has to have its run, and you cannot do anything for it until it has passed through certain stages. We have passed the critical point in the alliance fever in Minnesota; but I understand the danger point is about being reached in Wisconsin, and probably one or two of the other northwestern states. Still the republicans have no occasion for encouragement. The reversal of public sentiment in our favor is being almost as strongly marked as was the sudden turn in the tide in favor of the democrats in the last congressional election." He was also asked how the people of the northwest feel about the tariff law, now that it has a year or more in which to show what it can do. "They are very well satisfied with it,"

he said, "the law has been a much more satisfactory one to them than they expected, and I think it is giving general satisfaction now, not only to republicans, but to others."

"You do not mean that any living democrat is satisfied with the law?" "Yes, I do," he answered. "I could name quite a number of democrats in my own district. Men who talk frankly are well satisfied with it, and that the law is a good one. They would not vote for its repeal today if they had the opportunity."

General Poe of Detroit may be called upon by the war department to perform an important and highly honorable mission abroad. An invitation has recently been received by Secretary Blaine from the congress of internal navigation to be opened at Paris on the 24 of July next. The congress will consider questions relating to the construction of canals and the improvement of rivers and harbors, the purpose being to secure international co-operation and an exchange of views as to the improvement of great internal waterways. The invitation transmitted to Secretary Blaine urges that the United States be represented at the congress by men who have become specially identified with the development of internal canals and waterways.

Gen. Poe's name has naturally come up as one especially strong for this particular mission. The development of the canal, greater in its commerce than the Suez canal, has been largely due to him. There is not an engineer officer in the service who has such extensive authority over international waterway improvements as Gen. Poe. Under the circumstances his name naturally suggests itself to the department officials. It is probable that representatives from private waterways associations will attend the Paris conference, but owing to the interest which the federal government has in this work, the war department is likely to assign an engineer officer to represent the government. Should this be carried out Gen. Poe will probably be the appointee.

"Let 'em go, Theodore."

Senator McMillan is a law-breaker as well as a law-maker. This was established the other day when the senator took his pair of speedy gray horses out for a spin along the Metropolitan road. The air was crisp, the road was as smooth as a floor, and the animals seemed anxious to let out a few kicks. Theodore, the senator's regular driver, was on the box of the light vehicle.

"Let 'em go, Theodore," said the senator.

Theodore let them go. The animals covered half a mile at a 2-40 gait. Then they swung into the last half of the mile and were on the home stretch promising to make a fast mile. Just then one of the old-time southern bridges came into view, bearing a huge sign, reading:

"Horses must not be driven faster than a walk, under penalty of heavy fines."

The senator looked at the bridge and saw that it was a very substantial structure, moreover he did not believe in the antiquated custom of having to come to a dead walk every time he struck a bridge.

"Let 'em go, Theodore," repeated the senator.

Theodore called attention to the big sign. The senator said he would pass the sign. He was glad to break such a law and was ready to test it in the courts if necessary. The horses whizzed along, clearing the bridge with a few strides. People who stood about looked with astonishment at this utter disregard of the big sign. The rule was made on time. There was no arrest, although the senator was quite willing that there should be. As head of the district committee of the senate he proposes to abolish all these signs compelling horses to walk over bridges.

He says modern bridges ought to be built strong enough to sustain rapid transit. Possibly the same rule might be applied to the "walk your horse" sign on all the roads radiating from Grand Rapids.

DEMOCRAT CONGRESSMEN

In a Quandary Over What Is Best to Do with the Miner Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The conference of democratic congressmen from Michigan this afternoon were long, earnest and abortive. Judge Chipman's advice at last prevailed, and it was tacitly agreed that to call an extra session of the legislature on the Miner bill would be a palpable begging of the question. Congressman Stephenson says: "If the democrats call an extra session of the legislature to cure the defects of the Miner appropriation remedy, they will regret their folly. The legislature would cure no defects nor any law. They would merely meet and adjourn after showing their inability to endorse or correct their own errors." Judge Wheeler believed that the proper thing would be to forestall a decision of the courts, and his idea was strongly supplemented by Youmans and Woodcock, but Judge Chipman's views were conceded to be the wiser, and the matter is in abeyance.

LIFE AND PROPERTY LOST.

One Fireman Killed and Five Persons Injured at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—An immense structure at the corner of Flatbush avenue and Fulton street, occupied by Smith, Gray & Co., clothers, together with several other buildings, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. So far as learned one fireman was killed. Three were injured, and two colored men badly hurt. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Killed in a Pool Room.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 23.—Frank Breese, a young man employed by the Wyeth Hardware company, was shot and instantly killed this morning by H. Delmer, a barber, while playing pool in a saloon. They had trouble recently in which Delmer was worsted and swore vengeance. Delmer escaped, but he is likely to be lynched if captured.

Flour Mill Burned.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 23.—Eliot & Pearson's flouring mill burned this morning, due to spontaneous combustion. Fifteen hundred sacks of flour were destroyed. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$17,000.

Burned to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—Ex-Governor Elias N. Conway, fifth governor of Arkansas, was burned to death at his home in this city today. His mind had been unbalanced since 1865.

IT WAS A FAILURE

Secretary Blaine Tells the Family's Side of the Case.

MRS. BLAINE NOT TO BLAME

She Did All She Could to Make Her Son and His Wife Happy, But It Was Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Blaine has furnished to the United Press a long statement relating to the marriage of his son James G., Jr., to Marie Nevins and to their divorce. He says he and his family have borne quietly every publication inspired by the young woman, but this last outrage embodied in the decision of the judge at Deadwood, says Mr. Blaine, assumes a character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. The statement opens with a letter written by the Secretary to the Rev. Father Thomas Ducey, who officiated at the wedding in which he protests against the act of the priest.

The arrangements for the wedding in every detail, the secretary says, Miss Nevins made and was responsible for, and in a minute detailed statement of facts he asserts the falsity of the assertion that Mrs. Blaine broke up the marriage relations of her son and wife. The latter refused the offer made by the secretary for the maintenance of the young couple. Mrs. Blaine, at no time in thought, word or deed, attempted to separate them. "On the contrary," says the secretary, in closing, "she did not fail by liberality, by consideration, by extension to foster in every practicable way their happiness, if happiness to them had been possible."

NOT BRILLIANT.

The Immediate Future of the New York Stock Market Looks Cloudy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The immediate future of the stock market is not so conspicuously brilliant as some of the more powerful interests in Wall street would have others believe. The extraordinary activity of the last few weeks was mainly restricted to professional and large holders, who, to support the market, were obliged to take many millions of securities from foreign sellers at advancing figures. London freely unloaded upon New York when excitement was at the highest pitch, and seems inclined to continue that process. As a consequence of such movements as these, the coal stocks have been concentrated into a few hands; and though ordinarily such a course of affairs strengthens stocks, in this instance the case is different, for the whole scheme is so vast and involved in so much uncertainty that the difficulty of avoiding large blocks of securities coming on the market is greatly multiplied, especially as present profits are already an irresistible temptation to many holders. Their immediate course is likely to be all the more erratic because of the questioned legality of the Reading leases of Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley, there being every probability that the contract will be vigorously contested in the Pennsylvania courts—Pendergast, who have instigated the attack, being no mean antagonists. No doubt the gentlemen who planned the deal anticipated all these and many other contingencies, and it would be unfair to their sagacity to assume that they had not; nevertheless, in the minds of many people the contest will lessen confidence, and there is no telling how far public opinion may be roused into hostility by the new combination; something which was evidently feared by the prime movers in the plan.

One other source of uneasiness is the removal of gold exports. The present condition of the exchange market is more favorable to gold shipments, besides which the season for an outward movement is close at hand. There is no immediate danger of free coinage of silver, and it is worthy of note that Austria's special demands, which are presumed to have induced recent shipments, cause no uneasiness abroad. In spite of these facts, however, the market in its present weak, stagnant condition, is naturally sensitive to any important demand upon our gold supply.

COLORADO'S TWO ELDORADOS.

Gold Diggers at Cripple Creek and Silver Miners at Creede.

DENVER, Feb. 23.—Never in the history of the west, unless during the gold finds in California, has there been such excitement in mining circles as is prevalent in Colorado today. The gold excitement is centered at Cripple Creek, while the silver excitement is at Creede. Last night three special trains carried over 800 prospectors. The influx into Creede within the two weeks has exceeded 3,000, while Cripple Creek camp boasts of 5,000 population. School lands are located along Willow gulch, where all the important discoveries have been made, and many a poor prospector who has located a good claim will be compelled to give it up to capitalists, who will buy the land.

A dispatch received tonight from Breckenridge says: A find was made in the Cold Spring lead that shows a body of ore that measures four feet in width and covers nearly the whole breast of the tunnel. The ore is a white quartz, and is literally filled with fine gold in wires, leaves and nuggets. To state its value per ton is impossible. This find has caused the greatest excitement.

Aches and Smokes.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 23.—A fire in the southern part of the city early this morning destroyed fifteen business houses, including the syndicate store building. It was one of the finest blocks of the place. Loss, \$75,000; insurance \$20,000.

GARZA A HUGE FRAUD.

General McAuley Says He Never Had the Courage to Attack Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—"The so-called Garza revolution against the Mexican government is a great fraud," said General McAuley, of Indiana, today at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The general has just returned from an extended trip through Mexico. He added: "As to his having a following who are desecrating with the rule of President Diaz is all moonshine. I think the press of this country has done President Diaz a great injustice by giving space to the

benefit claim, and characterizing his beautiful out-thrusts as revolutionists seeking to overthrow the Mexican government. It creates the impression that there are some Mexicans discontented with the present administration and that they are sufficient in boldness and numbers to start a revolution. Garza is a border ruffian, with no more patriotism than a howling coyote. He has never intended to attack and overthrow the Mexican government, and he has never had the bravery to remain long on Mexican soil. The fact is, a golden era of peace reigns in Mexico, and the people hail President Diaz as George Washington of the country. He has opened Mexico to foreign capital and invited enterprise. On the ruins of Mexico has risen a rich and growing country, civilized by railroad and good government."

OUT OF THE JUNGLE.

The Heroine Explorer Returns from African Wile.

Mrs. French Sheldon, about whom the newspapers of two continents have been publishing strange stories for several months past, has again returned to the United States. She is an American by birth, and there is nothing in her appearance to indicate that she likes wandering over deserts, climbing mountains, the companionship of ignorant



and superstitious men and women, or any other features of African travel; in fact, there is apparently every reason to believe that she enjoys the frivolities of civilized life as well as do the women who listened with eagerness and respect to her story.

Mrs. Sheldon went to Africa merely to gratify her desire to see the country. She paid her own expenses, transacted all the necessary business herself, and, excepting her maid, was the only white woman in the caravan that she conducted. According to the scientific men who have followed Mrs. Sheldon's movements, her trip was remarkable for two things. She traversed a large tract of desert country, and she found her way to a lake which one of the big African explorers had declared inaccessible. Her trip occupied six months, and she traveled 900 miles, after reaching Zanzibar, her starting point. There she employed some 138 men as bearers, guides and guards, and purchased the supplies she considered necessary. Her husband was the point at which her husband was, much of the trip from Zanzibar to the interior, having been by steamer. All through the march, the interior, and on the return, excepting a short period when she was disabled by accident, she walked at the head of the column.

The tramp through the jungle from Mombasa involved a march of 350 miles before the caravan reached Lake Chala, a body of water which the great explorer, Jos. Thompson, said could never be reached. The surrounding country is full of relics of the rain of fire, and Lake Chala represents the latest manifestation of volcanic energy. The lake itself is a crater of intense volume.

On the return march Mrs. Sheldon met with an accident by falling from her palanquin while crossing a stream, being thrown into the water sixty feet below. She is now, however, entirely recovered.

DAVITT IS DENOUNCED.

Resolutions of the Confederate Irish Societies Scold Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The confederated Irish societies of Chicago recently appointed a committee to investigate the relations of Michael Davitt with the Cronin conspiracy. A resolution was also adopted to cooperate with the Irish Nationalists in the eastern states to send a man to lay the whole subject before the Irish people in case Davitt should be nominated by any party at the next general elections. The report of the committee was made at a meeting of the confederation today, consisting of Patrick McGarry, president; F. T. Scanlan, secretary; John McGlory and John McMillin, vice-presidents; Thomas Flood, treasurer and James F. Boland, John DeVoy, Michael Barry and Maurice Manning. It embodies a fierce attack on Davitt and protests against his return. The report quotes the statement made by Davitt a few days after the murder of Cronin, that he never suspected until he heard Le Caron's testimony, that Cronin was a British spy. The statement, according to the report, has never been explained or retracted by Davitt, although a searching investigation of the records of the Times during the Farnell commission failed to justify it.

FIGHT MAY RESULT.

Fully 1,000 Citizens of Indianapolis Ordered to Report for Police Duty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—It is generally believed that a decisive battle will result from the expected attempt to start street cars tomorrow. Tonight fully 1,000 representative citizens of Indianapolis have been ordered to report for duty at 10 o'clock tomorrow to act as special officers. The mayor has asked that all saloons in the city be closed tomorrow, and if the request is not complied with officers will close them.

Still Vacant.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 23.—The work of the political science department for the present semester will be conducted entirely by Prof. Adams. Mr. S. Conant Parks of Lander, Wyo., a former U. of M. man, was named as Dr. Hicks' successor, but he declined the appointment, and no effort will be made, for the present at least, to fill the vacant place.

A 7-year-old daughter of Paul Severy died at Bay City Saturday morning from burns. Her clothes took fire from a stove.

AS HE HAS FOUND IT

The Rev. W. A. Frye Tells of the Poverty in This City.

STORY OF THE HERALD FUND

There Are Many Worthy Poor to Be Aided—A Lazarus is Lying at Every Man's Gate.

In spite of the unpleasant weather of last evening, Plainfield avenue M. E. church was filled to hear what the pastor, W. A. Frye, had to say upon "Poverty as I have seen it in Grand Rapids." Without giving out any text, or making any preliminary remarks whatever, Mr. Frye said: "Two-thirds of the population of the whole world are poor. We read in earliest history, 'For the poor shall never cease of the land,' and we might as well settle down to the fact that poverty was co-existent with creation and that the wolf of poverty is the common foe of man. The objects of these lectures are: To create deeper interest in the poor and to increase your sympathy with your poverty-stricken brother; to urge all of you to practice a more careful economy, and by industry and frugality to keep the wolf from the door; to extend a sympathetic hand to all in distress, and to help them to a higher standard of manhood and womanhood by aid of a christian standard.

In the history of every government is grand the fact that it had its poor. I believe that in Grand Rapids tonight there are 5000 people that if you should cut off all income for three months, would give you a procession of beggars a mile long.

Poverty today is extant in all great cities of the world. It is the problem of the cities. The riot in Berlin was a battle for bread, incited by workmen. In London 3,000,000 of its people are submerged beneath the rolling wave of poverty.

Poverty in American Cities.

In classic old Rome, that name that is the inspiration of all America, the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, who made a study of the sweating system and the tenement system, reveals some of the most appalling scenes that could be found in any city of the world. In Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, St. Louis, in every other large city of the union, and even in Grand Rapids, there is no more important question bearing upon them than how to house, feed and provide for their poor. Congress has been forced to appoint committees to investigate these conditions, for men are bringing to light a state of affairs that have been unthought of before. No sooner had cold weather set in than I began to hear of cases here and there that were needy.

I resolved to take the matter in my own hands and relieved every case that I found was worthy after I had made a personal investigation. Cases began to multiply, and often on investigation I found things much worse than I had dreamed of. I relieved these families as best I could from the little fund available, but there came a time when I found my little fund was nearly exhausted. I then studied different plans, and when the crisis came I went to the office of the GRAND RAPIDS HERALD. I'm glad that the management of that paper and I agreed. We set down then and there and devised a plan. That plan matured and money began to come in. In all we received about \$400 in money besides great quantities of other supplies, and every cent of that money and every article of that food and clothing was put where it was absolutely needed, under the personal supervision of THE HERALD staff and myself.

I have found extreme poverty in spite of the statements that have been made, even by ministers, that there is very little poverty in Grand Rapids—not enough to cause distress. I found wretched pictures of destitution in this city that were beyond anything I ever read of, except, perhaps, in time of famine. As an illustration of the adage, 'charity begins at home,' a prominent local manufacturer of this city gave liberally to the starving Russian peasants, but when we asked him for 200 pounds of flour for THE HERALD fund

We Had to Pay For It.

To know the condition of your neighbor's ladder you must actually step in and sit down in his house. If there is no chair to sit on, sit down on a box, or on the floor, or kneel down, but never kneel down until you have gone down into your pocket and helped him to that which will scare the wolf from the door.

Look over your gate tomorrow morning and see if there isn't a Lazarus lying there. Don't look at your neighbor's gate, look at your own, and if Lazarus is there attend to his sores.

One reason why poverty is not seen in Grand Rapids is because it is covered up with a mantle of tremendous prosperity. In all more than one hundred families were helped by the HERALD fund, and some of the families had their wants relieved five or six different times.

In doing this work, I have found that all the bigoted landlords are not in Ireland, some of them are in Grand Rapids. To be sure stupidity and laziness and crime are not in a tolerated, but I fail to understand how any landlord can turn any one out of a house merely because sick and misfortune have overtaken the family and they are not able to pay him rent for a few weeks.

Four Holland Families.

Statistics in Holland show that one in every twelve is a pauper. That must account for the large number of Holland mendicants we find in this city. We visited one of these Holland families in which several of them were sick. We provided them with a load of clothes and fitted them out till their children were perfectly happy. On the face of childhood poverty has traced deep furrows.

It was often our province to fit out members of the families with shoes and clothing so they could go out and get work of some kind or even an odd job some place. Of course we found some people who considered that they were doing us a privilege in allowing us to supply their wants. Many people do not know how to appreciate anything free.

More Americans were helped than people of other nationalities. As far as religion was concerned, we did not allow it to make any difference with us whether a man was a Methodist or Roman Catholic or anything else, our only care was to help the needy. Worley

has no money, but in our midst, but it makes no difference, when a man is hungry, if he is unworthy, he must be fed.

My work with the poor has been fruitful of blessed results. May God give us all a desire to be more human and brotherly."

CLEARING HOUSE BALANCE.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, gives the clearing house returns for the week ended February 24, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing House	Receipts	Disb.	Per Cent.
New York	\$20,000,000	\$19,500,000	97.5
Boston	10,000,000	9,800,000	98.0
Chicago	8,000,000	7,900,000	98.75
St. Paul	4,000,000	3,900,000	97.5
St. Louis	3,000,000	2,900,000	96.67
Philadelphia	2,000,000	1,900,000	95.0
Pittsburgh	1,500,000	1,400,000	93.33
Cincinnati	1,000,000	950,000	95.0
San Francisco	1,000,000	900,000	90.0
Portland	500,000	450,000	90.0
Albany	500,000	450,000	90.0
Buffalo	500,000	450,000	90.0
Indianapolis	500,000	450,000	90.0
Omaha	500,000	450,000	90.0
Des Moines	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Joseph	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Paul	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Louis	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Charles	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Mary	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. John	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Peter	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. James	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. George	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Andrew	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Nicholas	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Basil	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Constantine	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Helena	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. John	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Paul	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. Peter	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. James	500,000	450,000	90.0
St. George	50		